The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 17

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

W. C. SCHAFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23aprly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BED.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

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AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

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ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

THE LONG STORY.

BY WILLIAM SAWYER.

The shadows of the little wood
Closed round us in the burning noon,
The lucent shadows of the leaves,
Yet tender with the green of June.

And there, while in a happy dream,
We wandered inward from the sun,
Winding and turning at our will,
The famous story was begun.

A story prodigal of love,
Of youth, and beauty born of youth;
Of sorrow tempered by romance,
And trial glorified by truth.

Long, long ago, it all had chanced—
Or was it haply passing then?
It might be true of any time
Since women were beloved of men.

I listened, yet I did not heed;
A rippling voice was all I heard,
That, softly cadenced, had for me
The music of a singing bird.

The tale went on, the voice I heard,
Yet all that I recall is this—
That earnest face, those dreamy eyes,
The little mouth too sweet to kiss.

The tale went on, with many a pause,
With frequent outburst of delight,
As creaks and openings of the wood
Its hidden beauties gave to sight.

A pheasant gleamed across our path,
A squirrel shot a sudden turn,
And now the cuckoo sang, and now
We waded coolest breadths of fern.

The little wood was long to cross;
Its winding paths were hard to find;
And hours had fled ere we emerged,
And left its pleasant gloom behind.

And then beside the rustic fence,
Whence spread the meadows many a mile,
We lingered idly hand in hand—
And p'raps the tale went on the while.

The evening shadows lengthened out;
The heavy rooks winged home to rest;
The little wood was fringed with light
Against the fiercely flaming west.

The sun set in a fleecy haze,
Through bars of crimson and of gold,
The sky grew cool, the stars came out,
And yet the story was not told.

WORLDLY WISE.

BY ALICE CARY.

It was the boatman Ronsalee,
And he sailed through the mists so white;
And two little ladies sat at his knee,
With their two little heads so bright;
And so they sailed—and sailed—all three—
On the golden coast o' the night.

Young Ronsalee had a handsome face,
And his great beard made him brown;
And the two little ladies in girlish grace
They kept their eyelids down,—
The one in her silken veil of lace,
And the one in her woolsey gown.

For one little lady lived in the wood,
Like a flower that hides from the day;
Her name was Jenny—they called her the good.
And the name o' the other was May;
And her palace windows looked on the flood,
Where they softly sailed away.

Long time the balance even stood
With our Ronsalee that day;
But what was a little house in the wood
To a palace grand and gray?
So he gave his heart to Jenny, the good,
And his hand he gave to May.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Miscellaneous.

WHY I WANT THE BOYS TO LEARN FARMING.

Every pursuit or calling that ministers to the sustenance, comfort, or enlightenment of mankind is honorable and laudable. That is a narrow and essentially false conception which regards the farmer as more a benefactor than a beneficiary, and stigmatizes as drones and cormorants all who do not directly contribute to the production and increase of material wealth. The upright, able lawyer, the studious, skilful physician, the pious, loving clergyman, are workingmen as truly and quite as nobly as though they were woodchoppers or bricklayers. He who by whatever means helps to diminish the fearful aggregate of ignorance, sin and suffering in the world, and diffuses instead knowledge, virtue and happiness, is worthy of all honor, and far from me be the wish to discourage and degrade him. And yet I hold it to be the duty of every father to look well to the physical and industrial training of his sons and daughters—to see that each of them is early inured to some form of manual labor, and thoroughly trained to efficiency in some pursuit which ministers directly to the material or physical needs of mankind. My reasons for this conviction are summed up as follows:

1. The demand for intellectual labor or its products, and even for mercantile capacity, is exceedingly capricious. In a season of commercial prosperity a great city affords employment to thousands as clerks, bookkeepers, teachers of music, languages, &c., who will nearly all be left high and dry by the ebb of the tide. War, pestilence, a bad harvest, a business revulsion throws them suddenly out of employment, and no merit or excellence on their part can avert the catastrophe. I would have one so armed and equipped for the battle of life that, if suddenly unhorsed, he can fight on efficiently and undismayedly on foot.

2. The professions are fearfully overcrowded. A Western village is half peopled by doctors, lawyers and clergymen who have rushed in ahead of the expected flood of immigration. Like miners in the Sierra Nevada or Rocky Mountains they have severally staked out their claims, and are waiting for others to come in and help develop and work them to mutual profit. But "while the grass grows the steed starves." Whatever may be their fortune ten or twenty years hence—and events are constanly interposing to blast their sanguine hopes—doctor, lawyer, and minister, are often winning but a meagre, precarious support for the present. "I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed," is the complaint which many would utter if they could afford to be frank and outspoken. Thousands suffer and stagger on, oppressed by want and ever increasing debt, who would gladly take refuge in productive industry, if they had been trained to familiarity with pitchforks and plough handles. They would out grow their present embarrassments if it were not for the new doctors, lawyers, and clergymen annually ground out to compete with them for practice or parishes, and whose training is as helplessly one-sided as their own. I would qualify the professional men who shall henceforth be trained for a broader and more assured usefulness than that of their elder brethern.

3. New York city swarms with hungry, needy, shivering, cowering, cringing, fellow-mortals, all in eager, imploring, hopeless quest of "something to do." To the reproach of what passes for education, I must say that a majority of these have had considerable money spent in schooling them for lives of usefulness. They are qualified, I presume, to keep books or copy manuscripts or teach languages, or act as governesses, or follow some other of the frightfully overstocked vocations. But when I say to one of them, "The work you seek is positively not to be had, since ten want to do it where one wants it done; you must strike off into the broad, free country, and ask farmer after farmer to give you work till you find it," the general response, "I know nothing of farming," strikes on my ear like a knell. Even at seasons when the farmers were intensely hurried by the summer harvest, and ready to pay largely for any help that was not hindrance, I have known our city to be thronged with weary, sad petitioners for "something to do." If our current education were not a plunder or a fraud, this could not be.

I live when I can in the country, though most of my sleeping and nearly all my waking hours are given to work which calls me to the city. My neighbors are mainly farmers, generally in fair circumstances, whose children are fairly educated, or may be if they will. I regret to say a majority of them prefer not to follow their fathers' vocation, but want to live by trade, or by office, or something else than farming. And the reason, to my mind, is clear: their education and their whole intellectual culture lead away from the farm. Their school books contain nothing calculated to make them love agriculture or qualify them to excel in it; their fireside reading is not of chemistry, geology, and the related sciences, but of knights and fairies, troubadours and tournaments; in short, all things calculated to make them detest farming as a coarse, plodding, hum-drum pursuit, fit only for inveterate dunces and illiterate boors. I protest against this as false, misleading, pernicious, and demand an education and a literature which shall win our farmers' sons to prize and honor the calling of their fathers.

A political economist has observed that labor, unless used at the moment of production, is lost forever. In most vocations it is impossible to produce beyond the day's needs. The doctor can only cure diseases as they manifest themselves; the best lawyer cannot anticipate next year's legal business; the carpenter and mason cannot build houses except as they are wanted. The farmer, on the contrary, may grow corn or cattle, flax wool, or cotton in excess of the current demand, and store it against the time of need. Better still he may drain, and subsoil, and fertilize; may plant trees, and graft, and prune, so as to double his product in the future by a judicious expenditure of effort in the present. If a hundred thousand additional lawyers and doctors were let loose upon the community, I do not feel sure that the next result would be more justice or less disease and death, while I am quite sure that the national wealth would not be increased thereby; but a hundred thousand enlightened, efficient farmers, added to those we already have, could hardly fail to add one hundred millions per annum to the property which shall be the heritage of our children.

My Countrymen, let us each do his best to increase the proportion of useful workers to pestilent idlers in the community. Nay, more; let us try to increase the proportion of producers to exchangers or distributors of wealth. Fences, and padlocks, and policemen, and revenue officers may be necessities of our present condition—I presume them to be so; but we might have our country so well fenced, and padlocked, and policed, that we should all starve to death. There is no shadow of danger that too few will seek to live by law, physic, trade, &c., while there is great danger that trade and the professions will be overcrowded, to the neglect and detriment of productive industry. Let us face the foe that menaces our position, and defeat him if we can.—*Horace Greeley, in Hearth and Home.*

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi is the King of Rivers. Taking rise almost on the northern limit of the temperate zone, it pursues its majestic course nearly due south to the verge of the tropic, with its tributaries washing the Alleghanies on the one hand and the Rocky Mountains on the other, throughout the entire length of those great mountain chains. The Amazon, or La Plata, may possibly bear to the sea an equal volume of waters; the Nile flows through more uniformly genial climates, and ripples over grander and more ancient relics of the infancy of mankind; the Ranges, or the Hoang ho may be intimately blended with the joys and griefs, the fears and hopes, of more millions of human beings; while the Euphrates, the Danube, or the Rhine, is far richer in historic associations and bloody, yet glorious, memories; but the Mississippi still justifies its proud appellation of "The Father of Waters." Its valley includes more than one million square miles of the richest soil on earth, and is capable of sustaining in plenty half the population of the globe; its head springs are frozen half the year, while cane ripens and frost is rarely seen at its mouth; and a larger and richer area of its surface is well adapted at once to Indian corn, to wheat, and to grass—to the apple, the peach, and the grape—than of any other commensurate region of earth. Its immense praries are gigantic natural gardens, which need but the plow to adapt them to the growth of the most exacting and exhausting plants. It is the congenial and loved home of the choicest animals; I judge that more game is now roving at will over its immeasurable wilds and pastures than is found on an equal area in all the world besides. It is the geographic heart of North America, and probably contains fully half the arable land in the New World north of the Isthmus of Darien.—HORACE GREELEY, in *Harper's Magazine.*

KNOWLEDGE, even of Gospel truth, is emptiness, unless love, practically exercised toward God and man, accompany it.

TARIFF LEGISLATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROTECTION DURING WAR.

Somewhat more than fifty years since, the second war with Great Britain came to a close, leaving our people well provided with furnaces and mills, all of which were actively engaged in making demand for labor and for raw materials of every kind. Money was then abundant, and the public debt was trivial in amount. Commercial non-intercourse, by developing our domestic industry, had helped the nation forward upon the pathway of prosperity and independence.

DESTRUCTION DURING PEACE.

Two years later we entered upon the British free-trade system, and at once all was changed. Mills and furnaces were closed; labor ceased to be in demand; and our poor-houses were everywhere filled. Money becoming scarce and interest high, land declined to a third of its previous price. Banks stopped payment. The sheriff everywhere found full demand for all his time, mortgages entered everywhere into possession. The rich were made richer, but the farmer and mechanic, and all but the very rich, were ruined. Trivial as were then the expenses of the Government, the treasury could not meet them. Such was the state of things that induced General Jackson to ask the question, "Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce?"

FIRST PROTECTIVE TARIFF, 1828.

To the state of things here described were we, in 1828, indebted for the first thoroughly national tariff. Almost from the moment of its passage, activity and life took the place of the palsy that previously existed. Furnaces and mills were built; labor came to demand; immigration increased, and so large became the demand for the products of the farm that our markets scarcely felt the effect of changes in that of England; the public revenues so rapidly increased that it became necessary to exempt from duty tea, coffee, and many other articles; and the public debt was finally extinguished. History presents no case of prosperity so universal as that which here existed at the date of the repeal of the great national tariff of 1828. Had it been maintained in existence we should have had no secession war, and at this hour the South would exhibit a state of society in which the land owners had become rich while their slaves had been gradually becoming free, with profit to themselves, to their owners, and to the nation at large.

COMPROMISE TARIFF OF 1833

The beneficent and truly national tariff of 1828, which had wrought such wonders, was repealed by the Compromise Tariff of 1833, by which it was provided that all duties on foreign merchandize should be reduced biennially, until, in 1843, there should be a perfectly horizontal tariff of twenty per cent.

The repeal was followed by a succession of British free-trade crises, the whole ending in 1842 in a state of things directly the reverse of that above described. Mills and furnaces were closed; mechanics were starving; money was scarce and dear; land had fallen to half its previous prices; the sheriff was everywhere at work; banks were in a state of suspension; States repudiated payment of their debts; the treasury was unable to borrow a dollar, except at a high rate of interest; and bankruptcy among merchants and traders was so universal that Congress found itself compelled to pass a bankrupt law.

RETURN TO PROTECTION, 1842.

Again, and for the third time, protection was restored by the passage of the Tariff Act of 1842. Under it, in less than five years, the production of iron rose from two hundred and twenty thousand tons to eight hundred thousand tons; and so universal was the prosperity that large as was the increase, it was wholly insufficient to meet the great demand. Mines were everywhere being sunk. Labor was in great demand, and wages were high, as a consequence of which immigration speedily trebled in its amount. Money was abundant and cheap, and the sheriff found but little to do. Public and private revenues were beyond all previous precedents, and throughout the land there reigned a prosperity more universal than had ever before been known, save during the similar period produced by the protective tariff of 1828.

FREE TRADE AGAIN, 1846.

Once more, in 1846, however, did the serpent—properly represented on this occasion by British free traders—make his way into Paradise, and now a dozen years elapsed, in the course of which, notwithstanding the discovery of California mines, money commanded a rate of interest higher than had ever been known in the country for so long a perion of time. British iron and cloth came in and gold went out, and with each successive day the dependence of our farmers on foreign markets became more complete. With 1857 came the culmination of the system, merchants and manufactuers being ruined; banks being compelled to suspend payment; and the treasury being reduced to a condition of bankruptcy, nearly approaching that which had existed at the close of the free-trade periods, commencing in 1818 and 1834. In the three years that followed, labor was everywhere in excess; wages were low; immigration fell below the point at which it had stood twenty years before; the home market for food diminished, and the foreign one proved so utterly worthless that the whole export to all the manufacturing nations of Europe amounted to but little more than $10,000,000.

THE MILLIONAIRE ARTIST.

A Paris paper has the following very pretty story:

M. Robert, an immensely wealthy and highly accomplished gentleman, well known not only for his valuable collections of paintings and mediæval relics, but for his rare skill as a designer and painter, hearing that one of his tenants, M. Villars, whom he had never seen, kept one of the most extensive establishments of fancy boxes and ornamental objects in France, called on him with a view to make his acquaintance.

Entering the counting-house, he found a good-natured, eccentric gentleman of middle age, who greeted him, and exclaimed:—"I suppose that you also have seen my advertisement, and have come to apply for that situation as designer?"

For a joke, M. Robert replied that he had. M. Villars supplied him with paints and brushes, and requested him to produce a design for a casket. M. Robert soon found that what Mr. Villars really wanted was an artist who would strictly carry out his own ideas, and that these were pure, and formed on an extensive knowledge of art. In a short time, he produced a sketch which suited the employer to a nicety.

M. Robert very gravely engaged himself, exacted good wages, and insisted on having several new articles of furniture placed in the room which was assigned to him. But when he was introduced to the work-rooms, and found one hundred and fifty girls, many of them young and beautiful, busily employed, and was informed that he would be required to supply them with designs, and show the young women how they were to be carried out, the young artist began to feel as if he should have to be carried out himself—being very susceptible.

"Working for a living," said he to himself, "is not entirely devoid of attractions. Let us work."

M. Robert being an accomplished artist, delighted his employer, and he soon found a remarkable fascination in seeing his designs realized in steel, silver, enamel, or wood. He took a pleasure, hitherto unknown, in seeing his works in shop-windows, and finding them in the abodes of his friends. The work-shop life was, of course, carefully concealed from "society;" nor did his employer suspect that his artist was actually his landlord. But M. Robert soon found a more intense object of fascination in the daughter of M. Villars, a young lady who also took part in the duties of the factory. The damsel was as remarkable for her accomplishments as for her extraordinary beauty; and M. Robert soon found that as regarded taste and culture in all matters which specially interested him, he had never met with any one like her. Step by step, the pair fell in love; and little by little the artist so ingratiated himself with the father, that the latter, after due deliberation, consented to their union.

Previous to the marriage, the old gentleman one day spoke of a dowry.

"I shall give Marie fifty thousand francs," he said, with a little of boasting, the sum named being two thousand pounds.

"And I suppose," added M. Robert, gravely, "that I, too, must settle something on my wife. Well, I will."

This caused a peal of laughter, which redoubled when the artist added, "And I will settle this piece of property, house and all, with the buildings adjoining, on her."

But what was their amazement, when M. Robert drew forth the title deeds, and said, "You seem to forget that I am your landlord? Isn't my name Robert?"

The young lady did not faint, but papa nearly died of astonishment and joy. This was a magnificent wedding, but the bridegroom has not given up business. He declares that there is as much amusement in being useful as in amusing one's self.

SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1682 William Penn promulgated the Frame of Government of Pennsylvania, under authority of the charter granted him by King Charles II. In this document the right of suffrage was given, without restriction to *the freemen* of said province.

In 1701 Penn granted what is known as the Charter of Privileges. By this instrument the right of suffrage was broadly given to *the freemen* of each respective county.

The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776. The convention that framed this instrument was presided over by Benjamin Franklin. It gave the right of suffrage to every freeman of the full age of twenty-one years. The men of the Revolution, while asserting their own rights and liberties against proscription, were careful to stand fast by the cardinal idea of the political equality of all men.

In 1790 a new Constitution was framed. Thomas Mifflin presided over the convention that made it. This instrument gave the right to vote to *every freeman* over the age of twenty-one years.

In 1839 the Constitution was revised. John Sargeant presided over the convention. The basis of suffrage was changed so as to include only every *white* freeman of the age of twenty-one years.

For one hundred and fifty-six years, black men, if black they were, voted in Pennsylvania, on precisely the same condition as white men. None of the evils now predicted of black suffrage were experienced. Neither the mental or social equality of the two races was thereby established. Amalgamation, either through matrimony or without, was not encouraged. Not a black man was made Governor or Legislator. Social order was not subverted. The Government was not made by white men, for white men, but by all men, for the benefit of all.

It may be remarked, in order to the better understanding of the whole matter, that in 1838 a case was brought before the courts of this Commonwealth to test the point whether a native-born black man, not a slave, was a freeman, according to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of 1790. The design was, by a judicial decision, to deprive the blacks of the right of suffrage, which they had enjoyed from 1682. All the points were learnedly and ingeniously argued; and at length the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Gibson pronouncing the opinion, in conformity to the pro-slavery fanaticism and blindness which then prevailed, solemnly decided that a black man could by no possibility be regarded as a freeman, within the meaning of the Constitution. The Convention that framed the existing Constitution was in session when this judgment was rendered, and it made haste, under the leadership of Mr. Geo. W. Woodward and other members of kindred sentiments, to insert the word white, as qualifying freemen, in the draft of the organic law which they framed.

NO EXERCISE EQUAL TO LAUGHTER.—Nothing acts so directly upon the organs within both chest and abdomen. The hearty laughs, real shouts, will do more to advance the general health and vitality than an hour spent in the best attitudes and motions, if done in a sober, solemn spirit. Of course, I know you can't laugh at will; so you must play with the dog, play with your children, introduce a hundred games which involve competition and fun. Open the folding-doors, move back the center-table, and go it. Play with the bags, run for the pins, play any of the games which you can recall from your early experience.

AN ill-natured woman at Saratoga says that "some women dress to please each other; some to please men, but the most dressy women don't dress to please anybody; they dress to worry women."

TRICKS OF A JUGGLER.

Heller the far-famed juggler, cannot be satisfied with his legitimate triumphs before an audience, but occasionally does a neat thing for his own amusement, very much to the surprise of those who happened to be present.

On Saturday last, while passing an itinerant vender of cheap provisions, Mr. Heller suddenly paused and inquired:

"How do you sell eggs, auntie?"

Dem eggs," was the response, "dey am a picayune apiece—fresh, too, de last one uv em; biled em myself, and know dey's fust rate.

"Well, I'll try em," said the magician, laying down a bit of fractional currency.—Have you pepper and salt?"

"Yes, sir; dare dey is," said the table saleswoman watching her customer with intense interest.

Leisurely drawing out a little penknife, Heller proceeded very quietly to cut the egg exactly in half, when suddenly a bright new twenty-five cent piece was discovered laying imbedded in the yolk, apparently as bright as when it came from the mint.—Very coolly the great magician, transferred the coin to his pocket, and taking up another egg inquired:

"And how much do you ask me for this egg?"

"De Lord bless my soul! Dat egg? De fact am, boss, dis egg am worth a dime shuah."

"All right," was the response; here's the dime. Now give me the egg."

Separating it with an exact precision that the colored lady watched eagerly, a quarter-eagle was most carefully picked out of the egg and placed in the vest pocket of the operator as before. The old woman was thunder-struck, as well she might have been, and her customer had to ask the price for the third egg two or three times before he could obtain a reply.

"Dar's no use talkin,' mars'r," said the bewildered old darkey, I can't let you hab dat egg nohow less dan a quarter, I declare to de Lord I can't.

"Very good," said Heller, whose imperturbable features were as solemn as an undertaker, "there is your quarter, and here is the egg. All right."

As he opened the last egg, a brace of five dollar gold pieces were discovered snugly deposited in the heart of the yolk, and jingling them merrily together in his little palm the servant coolly remarked.

"Very good eggs, indeed. I rather like them; and while I am about it I believe I will buy a dozen. What is the price?'

"I say price!" exclaimed the astonished daughter of Ham. "You couldn't buy them eggs, mars'r, for all the money you's got. No dat you couldn't, I'se gwine to take dem eggs home, I is; an dat money in dem ah belongs to me. It does dat.—Couldn't sell no more of dem eggs nohow.'

Amid the roar of the spectators the benighted African started to her domicile to "smash dem eggs" but with what success we are unable to relate.

THE JEWS OF THE MIDDLE AGE.

The next important class of our benefactors at this period were the Jews. Despised and rejected of men, driven from city to city and from land to land, shut up in foul quarters of the medieval towns, plundered by ruthless barons, and racked and tortured by infamous kings, the hapless Israelites, in all their cruel wanderings, never lost their frugal habits, their painful industry, their commercial ardor, their probity, and their hope. They settled in almost every land. They clustered together in the gardens of Syria, the rich cities of Spain, the barbarous lands of Germany and Muscovy, the dangerous realms of Richard or Philip Augustus. Every country and city was benefited by the presence of these indefatigable laborers. Wherever the Jew came he either brought capitol or created it. He was the money-lender of Europe before the Florentine and Venetian bankers engrossed that gainful trade. He supplied the means with which merchants made their purchases, nobles supported their lavish establishments, and monarchs waged their destructive wars; and the usurious interest which he exacted for his loans made him hated and envied by the less prudent Christian. Jewish communities grew up in all the European cities, distinguished from their barbarous neighbors by the regularity of their habits, the purity of their morals, their learning and scholarship, no less than their commercial thrift; and when the Semitic Saracens had sunk into indolence and decay, their relatives, the Semitic Hebrews, continued to impart to Saxons and Franks the higher traits of an ancient civilization. While Greek and Roman, Babylonian and Carthaginian died out from the earth, the chosen people still preserved their mental and moral vigor.

Yet the most fatal persecution met them in every land. They lived amidst scenes of intolerable suffering. To rack and tortue a Jew was the favorite employment of mediæval Christians. To treat him with insult and contempt was considered a Christian duty. Yet, in spite of the persecution of their barbarous neighbors, the Jews grew rich and powerful; their patient industry conquered at length in the struggle with feudal cruelty and innocence; their trading-cities on the Rine and the Moselle became again centres of intelligence and wealth; Jewish bankers, merchants, artisans, manufacturers became the models of those of Italy and Germany; and the example of Semitic learning and intelligence probably aided greatly in awakening the intellect of Europe. —EUGENE LAWRENCE, in *Harper's Magazine.*

TWO gardeners had their crops of peas killed by the frost, one of whom, who had fretted greatly and grumbled at the loss, visiting his neighbor some time after, was astonished to see another fine crop growing, and inquired how it could be.

"These are what I sowed while you were freting." was the reply.

"Why, don't you fret?"

"Yes, but I put it off till I have repaired the mischief."

"Why, then, there's no need to fret at all."

"True, that's the reason I put it off."

WHEN the good and the lovely die, the memory of their good deeds, like the moonbeams on the stormy sea, lights up our darkened hearts and lends to the surrounding gloom a beauty so sad and so sweet that we would not, if we could, dispel the darkness that environs it.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

MINDING.

"Charlie, come in, I want you," said a sweet womanly voice to a little boy who was playing marbles on the side walk in front of a nice brick house.

Now Charlie was very busy, and in the midst of a delightful game. He was as happy as could be. To quit his play then was like quitting the table when half through dinner. Would he obey. We looked with interest to see what he would do. What would you have done?

Charlie replied, "yes, mother," and picking up his marbles, started off with a smiling face and a bounding step up the side yard, and in at the end door of the house. A fine boy that, I thought, as I looked after him. I wonder who he is? What a beautiful thing it must be to have a little boy or girl that will mind at once, and with a happy loving heart! I wondered what would become of that boy, and wished to see more of him and learn his history.

I used to walk past that house every week, and always thought of that blue-eyed, light-haired boy. The thought of him made me happy. I saw a great many naughty children. Once I spent two or three days in trying to find a naughty boy who ran away from his home, and overwhelmed his parents with grief; and when I found him, some one had stolen his coat and hat, and bundle of clothes, and all the money he had. Once I chased after a truant boy and girl for several hours, and at last, late at night, found them in the woods, wet through, cold, and frightened almost to death. They had disobeyed their mother, and gone to play instead of going to school, and both of them were sick for several weeks in consequence of their folly and exposure. A boy that minds—he is a jewel.

I had been in business a year or two, and in that time had had several boys; but it was next to impossible to find one that would mind. At last I was quite out of patience, and I determined that I would have no one who could not bring the best recommendation, and stand the closest test. Several applied for the place, but no one suited me. At last came a blue-eyed, flaxen-haired youth of twelve years, with a bright, honest face. There was something engaging in his aspect. Had I seen him before? "What is your name?"

"Charlie Warren, sir. I live in Franklin street. My father is a carpenter, but is lame now, and cannot work, and I have got mother's consent to go into a store, if I can find a place."

THE ROD AND LINE.—The passion for angling is by no means limited to any class of society. The most eminent poets, painters, philosophers, statesmen, and soldiers have been fond of the art. Trajan loved angling, and Nelson threw the fly with his left hand after the Spaniards had shattered his right arm. Ovid, Boileau, Goldsmith, Rossini were anglers. Dr. Paley was passionately fond of it, and in reply to the bishop of Durham, as to when one of his most important works was to be finished, said, "My lord, I shall work steadily at it when the fly-fishing is over." Walter Scott, infinitely susceptible to the beauties of Nature, was delighted with angling, and more than one passage in his works betrays his predilection for the sport. Walton has justly styled the gentle art as "the contemplative man's recreation." We do not think that angling should be classed with acts of cruelty, for fish and all cold-blooded animals, and the act of hooking a fish is probably attended with less pain than we imagine, as the cartilaginous part of the mouth contains no apparent nerves. A trout will often continue to pursue insects after escaping from the hook, though he will shun the artificial ones. The pike will seize the bait, even when the mouth is full of broken hooks. Sharks are also remarkably insensible to pain.—*From* "SALMON FISHING," *in Lippencott's Magazine for May.*

THE absurd effort at refinement by which would be genteel people speak of a gentleman's "lady" when they mean his "wife," thereby not only sacrificing definiteness, but actually allowing a dubious meaning of unpleasant character to be possible, is well drawn up in this significant incident:

"Can't pass, marm," said a stern sentinel of the navy to an officer's lady. "But, sir, I must pass; I am Captain W.'s lady." "Couldn't let you pass if you were his wife."

RUSKIN says that people's eyes are so intensely fixed on the immediate operation of money as it changes hands that they hardly ever reflect on its first origin or final disappearance. They are always considering how to get it from somebody else, but never how to get it where that somebody else got it. Whereas, the real national question is not who is losing or gaining money, but who is making and who destroying it.

THE prayer which Socrates taught his disciple Alcibiades, deserves a place in the devotions of every Christian: "That he should beseech the supreme God to give him what was good for him, though he should not ask it, and to withhold from him whatever would be hurtful, though he should be so foolish as to pray for it."

A PERSON who was recently called into court for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, was asked by the lawyer whether "the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?" "No," replied the witness. "I consider a patient in danger as long as the doctor continues his visits."

To be insensible to the charms of piety, and the beauty of holiness, is to be entirely wanting in the best sense

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

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JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

The subject of Legislative Reform is again beginning to be agitated. A convention to amend the Constitution is suggested as the only sure method of reform but, there exists considerable doubt as to what amendments could be made to that instrument to secure the needed reform. The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* suggests the following:

"Call a convention to amend the State Constitution. Let the amendment provide for increasing the number of Representatives to four hundred, and Senators to one hundred. Let each session be limited to forty days; the pay of members be fixed at $6 a day, and the representatives to be elected from single districts throughout the State. In addition to this adopt a general law for corporations beyond the reach of individual enterprise, and have no special laws for these cases. We would also, have all corporations with incomes not exceeding $25,000 each, granted by the courts. Arranged in this way, we firmly believe that to transact the balance of the legislative business of the State but forty and even thirty days would be all the time required.

This in our opinion, is the only practicable plan to break up the present corrupt system of legislation, because it is an indisputable fact that large bodies in short sessions are not so liable to be influenced by improper motives in their actions.

We fully endorse the Journal's proposition to increase the number of Representatives and Senators, but we are not so sure that it is a good plan either to limit the time of the Sessions or to pay the members by the day. It would be better, we think, to give a fixed salary which representatives could not increase at their pleasure, and leave the time to be regulated by the amount of business to be transacted. Transferring the jurisdiction of Corporations to the Courts of the Districts to which they belong is a good plan, but any such provision in the shape of an amendment would have to be very strictly and carefully drawn. We already have a clause in our constitution making a somewhat similar provision, but it has heretofore proven a mere *fulmen brutum*, a dead letter. Perhaps the most powerful restraint upon corrupt legislation that could be devised would be an amendment by which no bill whatever could be brought before the Legislature for action without reading the whole bill. The present method of reading bills by titles is a premium upon fraud and deception. Under it the most infamous legislation is sneaked through both houses, under the most innocent of titles. Another adjunct of corrupt legislation is the facility with which the rules of both houses can be suspended in order to facilitate the work upon such bills as have to be hurried through, while some guardian of the people's interests happens to be absent from his seat, in order to escape detection and defeat. These abuses have all crept in by reason of the pressure of the immense amount of private bills and local legislation, with which the Legislature has been beset. These private bills in the majority of cases have gone to the Legislature because they could not stand the scrutiny they would necessarily have to undergo in the Courts. Let us have this class of Legislation entirely cut off and excluded from the Legislature and then not only give but require our Representatives to take, the necessary time and give the necessary attention to the public business. Let bills be honestly and fully read and let us no longer be deceived by lying titles. Let dishonest members be stripped of this convenient cloak for the covering of their iniquities. Let every bill go through its regular course of readings &c., without any suspension of rules. The people can well afford and will be perfectly willing to allow their Representatives all necessary time to transact all legitimate and honest public business. But they do vehemently protest against the prevailing corruption, dishonesty and fraud, that now characterize legislation without regard to party. We say without regard to party, because corrupt men of all parties cloak together for the securing of public plunder and corrupt legislation is not a party fault but a public calamity.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The eight hour law still fails to give satisfaction in the various departments of the government and well it may. Secretary Borie in the administration of the affairs of the Navy Department has decided that though Congress has made eight-hours a legal day's work, it has not enacted that men should be paid the wages of ten hours for the work of eight. It has raised quite a storm among the employes of his department, but the secretary is certainly right and we hope he will not yield the point. No law that men can pass will ever enable drones for any length of time to get ten hour's pay for eight hour's work. The folly of demagogues in the state and national councils in resorting to such foolish legislation for political purposes is beginning to be exposed. It is surprising that sane men should ever have resorted to anything so utterly foolish and unstatesmanlike. They might with about as much propriety have enacted a law that every farmer's land should produce a given number of bushels of grain annually whether he did the necessary work or not, or that water should run up hill, or that the North Temperate zone should have perpetual summer. Any one of those follies would have been about as sensible as the eight hour law. Since our first parents were banished from Eden it has been the lot of man to labor and we are among the number of those who have never believed that an act of Congress could restore us to the lost estate of our erring first parents. Yet it might as well attempt that as the subversion of the laws of labor. Men will continue to be paid according to the amount of work they do and no human goverument can change that law. The sooner Congressmen learn a little common sense the sooner they will deliver themselves from the unpleasant dilemmas created by such childish legislation. Labor like other purchasable commodities fluctuates in price, but cannot long remain unreasonably low or high in proportion to the prices of the necessaries of life. This they who aspire to the position of law givers ought to know. A little knowledge of this kind would save them from some humiliating blunders

JUSTICE TO HONEST MEN.

In our strictures on the men and the measures of the late Legislature, we endeavored to deal justly with the people and at the same time adhere to the truth in regard to those who had brought the State to reproach by their unseemly acts and corrupt proceedings as law makers. But it must not be understood from what we have written and printed that we regard the Legislature as composed entirely of corrupt men. Such an understanding would be unjust to the State at large and unfair to the honest men who represented their constituents in every way satisfactory to the general welfare. Let us enumerate, for instance, such Senators as Wilmer Worthington, of Chester county; C. H. Stinson, of Montgomery county; R. S. Brown, of Northampton county; A. G. Olmsted, of Potter county; G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon county; E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster county; C. T. McIntire, of Perry county; W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield; James L. Graham, of Pittsburg; James Kerr, of Butler; and M. B. Lowry, of Erie. There is no mistaking the honesty of these men—and perhaps there may be others in the Senate fit to be named in the same connection, but we know of whom we write when we classify the gentlemen alluded to as public servants, whose hands are clean of all wrong, and whose services to their constituents and the Commonwealth were ever of a fair, diligent and dignified character. In the same connection occur such names of the members of the House as follow: Speaker Clark, of Philadelphia; J. F. Chamberlain, of Bradford county; R. P. Brown, of Clarion county; F. W. Ames, of Crawford county; George P. Rea and John D. Stranahan, of Erie county; W. H. Playford, of Fayette county; S. B. Brown, of Huntingdon county; John H. Walker, of Franklin county; Jacob H. Longenecker, of Bedford county, and the veteran Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county. As in the Senate, so may we have overlooked in the House names worthy of being ranked with the unmistakably honest men we here refer to. If such there be we are ready to chronicle them with honor and pleasure.—*State Guard.*

NEW LAW OF TESTIMONY.

The following is the act passed by the last Legislature, permitting parties to the record of any civil proceeding, except in excepted cases stated in the first section, to give evidence on trial. The law has been in force since the 15th, and the general impression seems to be that it will prove advantageous to the administration of justice:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That no interest nor policy of law shall exclude a party or person from being a witness in any civil proceeding: *Provided*, This act, shall not alter the law, as now declared and practiced in the courts of this Commonwealth, so as to allow husband and wife to testify against each other, nor counsel to testify to the confidential communication of his client; and this act shall not apply to actions by or against executors, administrators or guardians, nor where the assignor of the thing or contract in action may be dead, excepting in issues and inquiries *devisavit vel non* and others, respecting the right of such deceased owner, between parties claiming such right by devolution on the death of such owner.

SEC. 2. That a party to the record of any civil proceeding, in law or equity, or a person for whose immediate benefit such proceeding is prosecuted or defended, may be examined as if under cross examination, at the instance of the adverse party, or any of them, and for that purpose may be compelled in the same manner, and subject to the same rules for examination as any other witness, to testify, but the party calling for such examination shall not be excluded thereby, but may rebut it by counter testimony.

SEC. 3. That the testimony of witnesses authorized by this act may be had by deposition or commission issued, as the case may require, with such notice to the party to be examined, and to the adverse party, as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the rules of the proper court, touching the taking of depositions and testimony and commission.

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. JOHN W. GEARY.

A SENSIBLE IDEA.—Secretary Boutwell has determined to derive some good for the country from the millions of surplus gold that have been lying idle in the Treasury for three or four years past. He announces that he will sell an average of about a million or more per month. Gold is now at a premium of 33 per cent; the government will therefore be saved by this sensible movement about one third of a million per month or four millions per year, by having a Secretary of the Treasury who will apply the same common sense to the management of the public finances which intelligent men apply to their private business. We are happy to chronicle the fact that Secretary Boutwell is about to try the value of plain common sense in the management of his department, and we predict for him not only a decided success, but the thanks of the whole nation, always excepting the gold gamblers and stock brokers, who are well known to prefer the absurd theories of McCulloch who thought the best thing the government could do with it, was to lock it up in the Treasury vaults. We hope to be able soon, to report that a little common sense is to be applied to the management of some of the other governmental Departments.

We like to see the manner in which the people are resisting the arrogant claim set up by Congressmen that their preference in the bestowal of an office is alone to be respected. Wherever this claim is persisted in, we predict it will result in the defeat of every Republican Congressman who comes before the people for re-election. The idea of electing men to act as public servants and then submitting to their tyrannical dictation in all things relating to official affairs, is one which will not be tolerated by the American people, who bear the same relation to Congressmen which an employer holds to the employee. The people employ Congressmen to do certain things—not to be defied, deceived and tricked—and we are convinced that the people will overhaul rather roughly, at future elections, the Senator and Representative who are unmindful of the respect due to their constituents.—*State Guard.*

THE rule adopted by the Forty-first Congress, for the filling of the various official appointments, was that where there was a Republican member of Congress, he was to have complete control of the appointments in his own district. Where there were Democratic congressmen the officers were to be appointed by the United States Senators.

IT is not an uncommon thing to hear even intelligent people talk as if offices were only created for the purpose of providing support for the lazy, thriftless and generally impecunious. Offices are created and officers are elected for the good of the country and the transaction of its necessary business. Fitness and not locality or poverty should govern the appointment of public officers. When our people learn to appreciate this fact and carry it out in their nomination, election and appointment of public officers, we will once more have honest, upright and efficient officials. Public office will then cease to be a synonyme for a sinecure for the lazy, thriftless unworthy drones that now so often disgrace the public service.

THE Washington *Chronicle* announces very positively that the mission to Spain will be tendered to General Sickles. It says: "Minister Hale having tendered his resignation at the request of the Administration, and the same having been received at the State Department and accepted, the rejection of Mr. Sanford by the United States Senate leaves the mission vacant. General Sickles, within a fortnight, will be appointed by the President as a minister to Spain to fill the vacancy, and commissioned in accordance with the provisions of the amended civil tenure act."

WAR CLOUDS continue to darken the horizon of Continental Europe. Negotiations have been broken off between France and Belgium. France wants to build a French railroad into the heart of Belgium and Belgium very naturally objects to any such proceeding as it would give France complete control of Belgium in case of war. It is understood that Belgium is backed by Prussia, hence the general feeling of alarm at the breaking off of the negotiations.

OF the one thousand nominations made by the present Administration, thirty-seven are diplomatic, ninety-nine are consular, fifteen are territorial, two hundred and sixteen are in the Internal Revenue Department, three hundred and ninety-two are postmasters, sixty-five are Judges, Marshals and Attorneys, and fifty-nine in the Land Office. About three hundred additional changes will be made during the Summer.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The instructions of Minister Motley, will it is predicted, in effect make the demands on the British government foreshadowed in Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama question. Mr. Motley will sail for England about the middle of May, and will relieve Mr. Johnson on the 1st of June. The latter will not return to America until after he has completed a tour through Europe.

WE see by our exchanges that there is an immense amount of grumbling at the Congressional appointments. Congressmen generally seem to have succeeded in defying the wishes of their constituents. They do not say whether the offices have been sold at auction, traded off or assigned by lot.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL reports a saving of seventeen hundred dollars already on the rebatement expedient. Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves.

INDIAN affairs have at last been given into the hands of their old time friends the Quakers, and the Indian ring are disconsolate at the loss of so fine a field for speculation.

THE Bellefonte *Republican* suggests and highly endorses General John F. Hartranft as the Republican candidate for Governor.

GOV. CURTIN will leave for St. Peters burg about the middle of June next.

HOW SHALL WE STOP THE PEDDLING OUT OF OFFICES?

The crowd of office seekers in this Democratic country of ours has increased to such a host as to become a national nuisance and a stench in the nostrils of every honest or honorable man. How to abate the nuisance and eradicate the evil has of late years become a question of the first importance. State representatives and Senators, and members of Congress and United States Senators have all become to a greater or less degree the peddlers of petty appointments and the dispensers of public offices in their respective States or districts to which they often give much more of their attention than to their proper and legitimate duty of legislation. And worse than this, their appointments are often made without regard to the wishes of their constituents or the fitness of their favorites for the offices they are expected to fill. No more fruitful source of corruption exists to-day in our country than this peddling around of petty offices. We have long advocated the passage of a Civil Service bill that would teach men that fitness was the proper qualification for office and not merely the possession of friends at court, or the controlling of some idiot's vote in a ward election. Jenckes' bill was slaughtered in the last Congress because neither Congressmen nor Senators were willing to confine themselves to their legitimate duties, but wished to retain the distribution of offices as a sort of trading stock. The New York *Tribune* thus pertinently discusses the question.

There was a time when to be a member of Congress was to aspire at least to the position and bearing of a statesman. Of late years it has been rather to become a claim agent and a solicitor of offices for constituents whose services must be rewarded or purchased. The evil does not belong to one Administration or to one party, but it has been steadily growing. During the last years of the war, what Congressmen used to call their "Department business" engrossed two thirds of their time—even encroaching often upon the hours of their daily sessions. This abuse has been often deplored; but Mr Trumbull yesterday placed its bearing upon the proper discharge of Senatorial duty in an unusually strong light. The Senator who beseeches the President in behalf of some applicant, goes then to the other end of the avenue, to vote upon the confirmation of the nominee sent in—perhaps the one whose appointment he has just been soliciting, perhaps the one against whom he has just been laboring. It is as if a lawyer should first prepare the papers in a client's case, and then ascend the bench to deliver the verdict of the Court upon it. So again, a Congressman importunes the head of a Department into appointing a clerk for whose services there is no need. Then, in his place in the House or Senate, he is called upon to vote a deficiency bill to pay the unwarranted expenditure which his own importunity has brought about. The system must necessarily prove fatal, in the long run, to the independence of the different departments of the Government. There may be difficulty, as Mr. Fessenden seemed to think, in discovering a remedy. And yet, we suggest that honorable gentlemen might find a very complete one if they were so disposed. It lies in an efficient Civil Service bill. We shall see at the next session whether they really want it, or whether, realizing as they now do, the discredit not to say corruption of their present course, they prefer its continuance.

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* makes the following pertinent remarks on a similar subject, which will be found to apply to a good many other sections beside Schuykill county.

The action of United States Senators in refusing to confirm good men who are appointed to official positions, and who are the choice of the people, simply because they may be personally obnoxious to certain Senators, merits reproof. So with members of the House, who to secure positions for men, regardless of the wishes of the people, who will labor for them to help them to other offices, even threaten the President that if he does not make certain appointments to suit them they will oppose his Administration. Now, this is all wrong. It is an outrage on the rights of the people. These Senators and these Representatives are chosen for a specified object, viz: to go to Washington and enact laws. To the people belongs the right to express who they want to fill positions, from the highest to the lowest. It is time that the press of the country should speak plainly in behalf of the people, on this subject. It is time that members of Congress should understand that the people will demand that they attend more to the business necessary to the welfare of the country and less to usurping the rights of the people.

Personally, we care very little about the matter. We do not seek a Government office, nor do we desire to be bothered in the matter of appointments in this District. But there is a principle involved in the matter which we desire to see preserved. We believe that all appointments should be made in consonance with the wishes of the people and by their expressed desire. To preserve this right unimpaired to the people, we believe that in the future they should interrogate all candidates for Congress on the subject, and obtain their views. We shall hereafter support no man who is opposed to the principle that the people should dictate the appointments.

Washington Items.

The inauguration of the Quaker policy with the Indians was made yesterday by the nomination to the Senate of eighteen Pennsylvania and Maryland Quakers, recommended by the Society of Friends, as Superintendents of Indian Affairs. These Quakers are not full of confidence in their mission, but merely ask the privilege to try the experiment of civilizing the Indians to such an extent that they will secure permanent peace. These appointments are the result of a patient investigation on the part of the leading members of the sect, and the men recommended are selected from the very best among their number. Their experiment is watched with a great deal of interest. There are many circumstances favorable to their success, chief of which is the fact that several of the most hostile tribes are now assuming a very peaceful attitude, as a result of the severe chastisement of Sheridan and Custar during the past Winter. The whole posse of the old Indian Agents and contractors will now make an effort to get possession of these agents, and failing in that, they will combine to baffle their efforts then attack them and drive them from the field.

Small and unprincipled bands of speculators are daily putting forth the "latest Cuban news," which is manufactured here out of whole cloth. One of the recent specimens was, the alleged expedition of General Steadman, with a thousand men, arms, &c., and then later came the statement that he had landed, &c. There is not the slightest foundation for any of these Roorbacks, and they are intended mainly to help put up gold, and, if possible, to induce ignorant people to buy Cuban bonds.

The Annexation of Canada.

A New York *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Montreal, says:

The desire of the people of the New Dominion to cut loose from their dependency upon the mother country, has received a powerful impetus from one or two recent events, and whatever course may finally be adopted, there can be little doubt that a great political change of some sort is not far distant. Several private meetings of influential persons have recently been held here for the purpose of considering the great question of a change in the form of government, and general dissatisfaction with the present state of things, is more and more openly expressed. The newspapers are at last beginning to meet the question face to face, and are giving utterance to the sentiment which has long been widely dispersed among the people, although few have had the courage to express it publicly, in favor of independence, but the larger party aims at annexation to the United States, and will soon make itself prominent. The acquisition of the Hudson Bay territory has given additional force to the arguments of the annexationists. It is felt that such a magnificent domain as the new dominion now promises to be, ought no longer to be dwarfed and kept down by dependence on a trans-Atlantic Government. The proposal that Great Britain shall surrender her North American possessions as a set off against the Alabama claims, has created a deep sensation in certain circles. Not a few regard it with decided favor.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Severe Storm—Loss of Life and Property.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The storm of yesterday was one of the severest and most extensive that has occurred for a long time. It extended nearly the whole length of the State, and west as far as the Mississippi river. At Bloomington a Catholic church, not completed, was blown down and completely destroyed.

At Girard and Virden, Macopin county, hailstones fell as big as hens' eggs and nearly every pane of glass was destroyed in the northwest side of the buildings. The surface of the country is covered with water. At Elgin the house of Jerome Wiltse was struck by lightning, severely injuring a man and a boy.

At Dubuque a tornado passed over the city. The residence of Mr. Kniester was blown down. Mr. Kniester was killed, and his wife seriously injured. Several houses were unroofed.

ITEMS.

THE average cost of a first class passenger car is four thousand dollars.

TWENTY thousand breech-loaders are getting ready for Cuba. And the men to load them?

THACKERAY'S daughter is "doing" Germany, and, like other travelers there, will be "done."

A Senator says he was called out of bed three times in one night by office-seekers in Washington.

A black slave in Havana has written a song for the Cuban demonstration in Philadelphia.

"Sweet Minnie of the Vale" is Carn-across' latest song. Frank Stanley wrote it. It is very pretty.

THE General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States will convene in Washington city on the second Thursday of May.

BALTIMORE is to have a race-course, for which the State gives fifty thousand dollars, the city twenty-five thousand dollars, and the citizens fifty thousand dollars.

IT is an offence punishable with fourteen years' imprisonment or transportation for a clergyman in England to marry a couple after noon of any day without a special license.

THERE are eight tunnels on the Pennsylvania railroad, ranging from two hundred to three thousand six hundred and twelve feet.

MAJOR GENERAL KILPATRICK, United States Minister to Chili, sailed on Wednesday. He was accompained by his wife and niece. Many of his friends assembled on the vessel to bid him farewell.

MAJOR HUNSEN, the Norwegian giant, who stands eight feet in his shoes and measures sixty-two inches around the chest, has arrived in New York. The Major weighs four hundred and sixty pounds.

THERE is no end to the changing fashions in wedding cards. The latest style prints under the name of the bride and bridegroom the names of the bridesmaids and groomsmen.

THE superintendent of the smuggling operations, by which the eighty thousand French subscribers of the *Ladterne* receive their papers, receives two hundred and fifty francs a week for his trouble. He does the business so well that all the subscribers receive their copies with extreme regularity.

AN EXCHANGE says that "until a man has had one or two serious flirtations he is not to be relied on for earnest effort. Therefore, men who wish to engage in life's earnest and serious pursuits, should hurry up their flirtations."

AN ENGLISHMAN, eighty years old, tried to marry a widow of some sixty years a few weeks ago, but his daughter, a maiden of half a century, saw him on his way to church, pursued, caught him, and brought him home. He eloped and married the next day.

THE Colorado Register says that "reliable information indicates that the redskins contemplate a raid upon the whites in the territories more bloody than the West has yet suffered." We never knew a spring when similar predictions were not freely made by the frontier papers. But Grant is prepared.

EMMONIA LEWIS, the colored sculptress in Rome, is in straitened circumstances, and has had no order for several months though Rome is unusually full, even with Americans. She desires to sell her "Hagar," reserving the right to exhibit it, in which case she will come with it personally to the United States.

MRS. BETSY DODGE, a widow of seventy-three years of age, on Block Island, has during the past year woven, in an old-fashioned hand-loom, four hundred yards of cotton and wool cloth, and eight hundred and ninety-one yards carpeting, making in all one thousand two hundred and ninety-one yards, besides doing all the work for her family.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE held, in the Butler case at Baltimore, that the privilege of a member of Congress does not include exemption from arrest, in the sense of forbidding process of summons in civil suit. Members are only exempt, in his view, from a forcible detention, looking to imprisonment. A much wider interpretation has hitherto been generally given to this constitutional guarantee.

A RUMOR comes from Rome that the Œcumenical Council, appointed for next December, is likely to be indefinitely postponed. The reason assigned is an alleged impossibility of rendering certain in advance anything like unanimity among the members of the Council on the two most important points, for the determination of which they have been summoned to meet.

EMIGRATION.—The report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration for 1868 shows that 213,686 aliens arrived at that port during the year. This was a decrease of 29,042 from the year 1867. Of the whole number 101,989 were from Germany, 47,571 from Ireland, 29,695 from England, and 34,431 from other countries. The number of immigrants from Sweden was nearly 10,000 greater than in 1867. Four thousand emigrants recently passed through Hamburg and Bremen, within the space of three days, *en route* for America.

ONE WAY TO AVOID ACCIDENTS.—One of the duties of the London police is to kick from the pavement pieces of orange peel thrown there by careless or thoughtless persons. It should be made one of the duties of everybody not to throw things on the pavement which may endanger the limbs of pedestrians. A very little thought in such matters often avoids serious results. The police of this city ought to be requested to do something to abate the dangerous nuisance here.

NOT long ago a man named Breckinridge visited St. Paul, Minnesota, and all the Democrats made haste to pay their respects to him under the impression that he was the ex-rebel general. They were greatly disappointed to learn that they had made a mistake, and were absolutely disgusted when they found that the gentleman had never even been in the Confederats army.

THE soul of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople is a Catholic priest, Father Benevent, an Italian, who writes nearly all the foreign dispatches of the Turkish Government. He possesses a wonderful familiarity with the leading statesman, the sovereigns, and the political affairs of the various countries of Europe. No measure of importance is resolved upon by the Turkish Government until his opinion has been ascertained. It is said that he receives a larger salary than the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE principle creditor of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was a Greek Jew of Trieste, named Ephraim. Maximilian owed him at one time a million and a half of florins. Ephraim's claims have not yet been settled entirely. At one time he was the real owner of Miramar. He was quite attatched to the unfortunate Archduke, who always treated his Jewish creditor with the utmost kindness. Ephraim had a pretty daughter with whom Maximilian, previous to his marriage with Carlotta of Belgium, had kept up a long flirtation.

AN INDEX to Canadian opinion appears in the annexed extract from the St. John (N. B) *Freeman:* It is worse than useless to attempt to conceal the fact that a desire for annexation is fast spreading among the people; that the conviction that annexation is our ultimate destiny is rapidly gaining ground in this part of the Dominion, and not amongst any particular party or class, but among all parties; and especially among those who were most active and most earnest Confederates, many of whom do not hesitate to avow that they always regarded confederation as the first decided step toward annexation.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society to select a place for holding the next State Fair, have fixed upon Harrisburg. The committee having adopted the Ohio plan of holding two successive exhibitions in one locality. The next fair will commence on the last Tuesday of September next and continue four days. They have also adopted the Missouri plan of free entries, and every entry, whether article, animal, or invention, must be registered at the office of the Society. This rule will be general, except in cases of horses entered for speed, where an entry fee will be charged. The railroads offer the usual facilities and reductions.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is now prepared to recive proposals for the purchase of gold according to the terms of his advertisement. These sales will be made from week to week according as the interest of the debt and the public service may require without the slightest regard whatever to the condition of the gold market. Mr. Boutwell is said to have stated that the sooner the gold men understood this fact the better. The Secretary is not yet prepared to say exactly what amounts he can sell, but the average will be about $1,000,000 per week. During some weeks it may not be one-half that amount, and occasionally it may run as high as a million and a half.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, the well known Mathematician, died at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, on Monday afternoon, from general debility. He was 76 years of age. Professor Mitchell was the father of Miss Maria Mitchell, the Astronomer, who was born in Nantucket, Mass., August 1, 1818. He was at that time engaged in teaching at that place, and devoted much of his time to the study and practice of Astronomy. When his daughter was only 11 years of age, he took her into his school as a pupil and assistant teacher, and she very soon discovered a fondness for the science and an aptness in the use of instruments that made her an enthusiastic co-operator with her father in his favorite study. Subsequently she conducted many careful observations by herself, and on October 1st, 1847, while searching for comets, discovered a telescopic one which was seen at Rome two days after by Father da Vico. For this she received a Gold medal from the King of Denmark. Prof. Mitchell was a member of the Society of Friends. His remains were taken to Nantucket for burial.

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ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Cadwalader Evans, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

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They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

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For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

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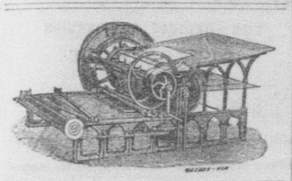

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh.
School Directors—Philip Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna, H. Nicdomus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 520, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

Local Affairs.

FASHIONS—A city exchange says "ears are worn very long.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer cleans the scalp of dandruff, and allays all unpleasant irritations.

LARGE HAWK.—Mr. Wm. Williams of East Providence some time in February last killed a hawk which measured three feet from tip to tip.

AN INDIAN IN TOWN—He stays at D. W. Crouse's tobacco store, where a bran new show case in sticking plumb full of every thing in that line. Go and see for yourself.

A number of Odd Fellows in the town and vicinity left for Philadelphia on Saturday last, to attend the grand occasion in that city on Monday.

POST MASTER APPOINTED.—Major Daniel Washabaugh has been appointed Postmaster in this place. He will make a good officer.

QUITE a number of healthy looking ornamental shade trees have been planted along Pitt and Juliana Street during the past week —There is still room for more—Follow suite friends, and the next deal you will be flush.

COURT WEEK for once has been unusually pleasant, bright, clear and warm with but one slight sprinkle of rain. An unusually large number of people have been in attendance for April sessions.

SUICIDE IN SOMERSET COUNTY.—A young man named Emerick residing in the section of country known as the Savage, in Alleghenv township Somerset County hung himself on last Saturday. We have been unable to learn the particulars.

THE order of Odd Fellows in Woodberry had a procession in that town on Monday last. Speeches were made by Revs. Akers, Moore, Leckie and Hartman. The Pattonsville Brass Band enlivened the occasion with their best music.

ACCIDENT IN COALDALE.—A Mr. Jacob Barnett of Coaldale was severely injured in the Wigton Mines on last Saturday by the falling in of a portion of the rock and coal constituting the roof of the mine. At the latest accounts his life was despaired of.

THE SCRIBBLERS of the *Gazette* still talk about the *Gazette Building*. Why dont they go to work and put up a building as we have done and they will have some claim to the right of naming it. We put up the INQUIRER BUILDING and the *Gazette* fellows ought to be ashamed to try to *steal* the credit for work in which they have had no part.

MR. A. SIDNEY RUSSELL was elected Post master in this place by a majority of one hundred and twenty-six over all competitors, there being but forty-five votes cast against him. This unmistakeable and emphatic expression of the people's wishes has however been utterly disregarded.

THE WEATHER has been quite pleasant for the past week, being a good portion of the time warm enough to dispense with fires, Our farmers are well along with their Spring work. The weather has been so favorable that they are now nearly ready for corn-planting, which will be done this year a week or two sooner than usual, if the weather continues favorable.

THE SEASON FOR WHITE-WASHING is again at hand. This disagreeable work doubles the trouble and labor of house cleaning. We would remind our readers that for about the same expense it requires to white-wash a room they can buy a nice article of wall paper and paper it, thereby making it much more neat and cheerful in appearance and avoiding the constant annoyance caused by the rubbing off of the lime on clothing whenever it touches the walls. Besides, the paper if well put on will last five, ten or twenty years, while white-washing must be repeated every year. A large stock, of the newest patterns of wall paper, is now for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. Call and examine before you again enter upon the disagreeable work of white-washing.

SALARIES OF ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS:—In the Internal Revenue Department, assessors are allowed and paid a salary of $1,500 per year, and in addition where the receipts of the collection district exceed the sum of $100,000 per annum and do not exceed the sum of $400,000 annually, one half of one per cent. upon the excess of Receipts over $100,000 and other percentages, but no assessor's salary is to exceed $4,000 a year. The collectors are allowed for their services, and that of their deputies, a salary of $1,500, and in addition a commission of three per cent. upon the first $100,000 and one per cent. on all sums above $100,000, and not exceeding $400.000, and one-half of one per cent upon all sums above $400,000 and not exceeding $1,000,000, and one eighth of one per cent. upon all sums above $1,000,000.—*Exchange.*

HOMICIDE AT CHAMBERSBURG.—The *Valley Spirit* gives the following account of the late shooting affair at Chambersburg:

Frank Spital, a young unmarried man, residing in this borough, was shot and killed on Monday last by John Harmony, a young married man, also a resident of this borough. John Harmony is the son of George Harmony, who resides at the corner of Queen and Broad street. He (John) is a tinner, and was in the employ of Mr. Etter, on Main street. Frank Spital is the son of Christian Spital, deceased, and lived with his mother on East Market street. He was a stone mason, and had been at work on the foundation walls of the Central Presbyterian Church. While at work, on Friday he injured one of his fingers, and was obliged to quit work for a few days. This trifling injury appears to have cost him his life.

Spital and Harmony went out hunting on Monday afternoon. They took with them one gun and a flask of whisky. They were seen by several persons in the meadow of Mrs. Hurst, back of the McClure place, about a mile north of town. Several shots were heard in the meadow, and it is supposed that they were shooting at birds. What occured to induce one of them to turn the gun against the other is not known. John Embich, who lives at the Falling Mill just above the scene of the tragedy, passing along the road, was hailed by Harmony, who informed him that he had killed a man. Not liking to go alone with him, Mr. Embich went on a short distance to where Jacob C. Strealy and J. Frank Snyder were collecting gravel, and told them what Harmony had said. They went down in the meadow and there found the dead body of Spital. Near it lay the gun, and in a clump of bushes close at hand was the flask of whiskey. Continuing down the creek, they found Harmony on the foot-log opposite one of McClure's cottages. He said he had killed Spital and he wished they would kill him. Being asked why he had killed him, he answered that he did not know. Information was given to officer Houser, who arrested him and lodged him in jail.

The body of Spital was brought in about dusk and conveyed to the residence of his mother. Here an inquest was held by H. B. Davidson Esq., a Justice of the Peace in this borough, at which the foregoing facts were elicited.

A post mortem examination of the body was made by Drs. M'Lanahan, Montgomery and Boyle. It was found that a large charge of shot had entered the left breast, forward of the shoulder and above the heart, passing through the upper portion of the left lung and lodging in the muscles of the back. The muzzle of the gun must have been close to the body when the discharge took place, as some of the wadding was found in the wound.

A RAILROAD MEETING was held on Tuesday evening at the Court House. Hon. A. King was called to the chair. Mr. Wm. Hartley was called upon to state the object of the meeting, and responded in a forcible address portraying the advantages of a railroad to this place and urging the importance of the enterprise. On motion of J. R. Durborrow Esq., the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of one each, for Bedford Borough and Bedford, Colerain, Napier, Harrison, Juniata and Snake Spring townships to solicit and procure subscriptions to the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad. The committee were then appointed by the chairman as follows:

COMMITTEE.

Bedford Borough—John Hafer.
Bedford Township—Wm. Chenoweth.
Colerain—Martin L. Hetrick.
Napier—Hon. George W. Gump.
Harrison—Joseph Cessna.
Snake Springs—George Blackburn.
Juniata—Wm. Kiser.

The meeting then adjourned. During the meeting the books were open for receiving subscriptions, but no one appeared to subscribe a dollar. We have no patience with the stubborn, stingy spirit with which many of our citizens meet the effort now making to wake old Bedford from her Rip Van Winkle sleep. There is not yet half the money subscribed that will be required to build the road, and scarcely any outside of Bedford, yet our friends in the country treat the project with the utmost indifference. If we can raise as much in all the balance of the county as has already been subscribed in Bedford the road will surely be built.

Will not the sturdy farmers and mechanics of the middle and western portion of the county come up to the work? Let them only second our effort in a reasonable manner and the work will soon be done. We assure them that the borough of Bedford will do more toward the road than all the balance of the county but we cannot bear the whole burthen. Now that men have been appointed to solicit subscriptions in the townships principally interested let us have the work pushed forward promptly; it has been lagging too long already. There are quite a number of persons in Bedford who have done nothing yet, we hope Col. Hafer will wake them up to their true interests and get the name of every property holder in the town promptly on the books for a liberal subscription. Mr. William Chenoweth will take care of Bedford township. He has already set them a good example by subscribing a thousand dollars himself; if he can only persuade them to imitate his example the work will go on swimmingly. Let us have earnest work now, we have had plenty of talk.

MURDER AT CUMBERLAND, MD.—On Monday afternoon the 19th inst., a young man in the employ of the Harnden Express Company, named Jay Johnson, was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Conductor Sheridan was attempting to eject a drunken miner named Duckworth from the train, when the latter drew a pistol and fired at the conductor, the ball from which missed its aim, but struck young Johnson, entering his right side and passing through both his lungs and heart. The unfortunate man, strange to say, survived for about an hour. The shooting occurred about three miles west of Cumberland, and the express car at once returned to the city, where the remains of the deceased were taken in charge by his brother, and removed to his former home in Wellsburg, West Va. Duckworth was at once arrested, and placed in jail at Cumberland. Much excitement prevailed, and it was feared that the murderer would be lynched by the citizens. Johnson was aged about 25 years, was unmarried, and was much esteemed by the Company.—*Exchange*

SUICIDE.—On Friday morning last the 28, inst., Mrs. Catharine Mowery, of Juniata township in this county, committed suicide by drowning herself in the river which runs within a few yards of the house. Mrs. Mowery was upwards of seventy years of age and had been partially deranged for a year or two, but never before had shown a disposition to harm either herself or others. For some days previous to her suicide she had been laboring under a delusion that a famine was prevailing in the land and seems then to have meditated something of this kind, as she had inquired of some parties which they thought would be the easier death drowning or hanging. when some one replied drowning, but no suspicion was excited that she contemplated anything of the kind. She is supposed to have arisen quite early in the morning before any other members of the household were astir and to have gone directly to the river.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

WE wish to call particular attention to Seward & Bentley's Constitution Bitters, advertised in our paper this week. Their Bitters are said to be the finest tonic and most agreeable stimulant for the weak and delicate, of any Bitters heretofore in use. They have been used in many localities with the most gratifying results, and are highly recommended by Physicians for the prevention of Fevers, Fever and Ague, and all malarious diseases. They create a healthy appetite, and strengthen the whole system. We are glad to have them introduced in this section, and hope they will take the place of all the poisonous compounds heretofore palmed off on the invalid as Bitters. From what we have heard said of them by those who ought to know, we are satisfied that a fair trial will convince all that they are as represented—a superior medicinal preparation. They are sold by all Druggists.

For a Cough, use Sewards Cough Cure.

MARVELOUS INDUSTRY.—It is scarcely necessary at this day to say anything in praise of *Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary*. 1840 pages, and 3000 engravings. Having come into possession of a copy of the latest edition, we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration at the *marvelous industry and learning* which such a book must have called into demand. In the book line, this Dictionary deserves a place amongst the triumphs of the century. The publishers' part of this ponderous volume has been done with a beauty and substantialness which also deserve special commendation. Reading the Dictionary, with this edition of Webster before you, is exceedingly interesting pastime. A copy of it must certainly be considered to belong to the appointments of every intelligent family. Its cost is $12, but it is cheap at that price.—*Moravian.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Near Schellsburg on Friday last, Mr. Michael Wermett, formerly, a citizen of this county but lately residing at Marklesburg Huntingdon County, while erecting a shed for a brick-kiln at Mr. Egulf's one mile west of Schellsburg was fatally injured by one of the scaffold polls falling and striking him on the head. He lived until Saturday evening but was insensible from the time of the accident until his death, except about an hour immediately after he was injured. The corpse was forwarded to his home in Marklesburg for interment.

How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

RUN OFF.—On Friday last Mr. Kerns hitched his young horse in a spring wagon with the intention of driving up the river to fish. From the word "go," the horse started up Richard street on a dead run, pitched Mr. Kerns out at the corner of Richard and John streets, slightly injuring him, and cut a blue streak through west Juliana and Main streets, halting at the corner of east and Pitt streets, between a locust tree and a paling fence. A few miles drive at the same gait tamed the animal beautifully.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A railroad meeting will be held in the Court house on Tuesday of Court week the 27th inst at 4 o'clock P. M. Let there be a full turn out of all who feel any interest in our railroad enterprise. Now is the time if we ever expect to get a railroad. Come with your minds made up to subscribe to the utmost limit of your ability and we will soon have a road. 2t.

Books and Periodicals.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL Contains: The Children's picture. The Dream Cradle. Maggie Reynolds' first visit to the Country Alice Afton. The King's Home. The Diamond. A year at Riverside Farm. The Locusts. Hide and Scrap's Story. From Clay to Capt. Lulu. The Man without a Country. and Private Queer's Knapsack. Published by A. L. Sewell & Co., Chicago Illinois at $1.00 per year.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR Contains a portrait Hope Darrow. Playing School. Dandy's Experiment. Brownie, for the very little ones The. Smiling Face. The Story of a Flower. The Bird's Party. The Tables Turned. The Stars. Tomy and Jacob, and an interesting piece entitled "Violets." Published by T. S. Arthur & Sons 809 & 811 Chestnut Street Philadelphia. Terms $1,25 per. year.

ONCE A MONTH contains: The Mills of Tuxbury, Twilight Memories, Ice Morsels, Statute Making, A wreath of Fancies, The man who tried to borrow himself out of Debt, The Merchant's Sermon, Leafless Trees, Social life in the Tropics, Who was the murderer, Office seeking at Washington, Battle of the Starlings, Swedenborgianism, A costly Table, Gertrude, and Should Drunkards marry?

Published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia.

PACKARDS MONTHLY for May comes to us as usual full of interesting reading matter. The table of contents is as follows: A chapter about Old Maids, Spasmodic Literature, Education as it should be, Hackmen the world over. The Song of the Anvil, Together (poem) Seeing snakes and getting to Heaven, An appeal in behalf of animals, Women's Beauty, Domestic Infelicities and home discomforts, A Bachelor's view of Babies, and Sincerity. In the editorial department we have, Women above the salt, A foolish popular notion, Mark Twain's Vagaries, Thoughts as they occur, &c. &c. Published by S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway N. Y. One dollar a year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May contains Christopher Columbus, Magdalen, Glass-Blowing for Little Folks, The Sacred City of the Hindus, A Sin of Omission, Both Sides, Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Jackson: How they sat for their Photographs, The Plains, as I crossed them Ten Years Ago, The Working-Men of the Middle Ages, The Eve of St. Bartholomew, My Enemy's Daughter, A Brave Lady, By the author of "John Halifax Gentleman." Evening Rest, Philly and the Rest, Deep Sea Sounding, Editor's Easy Chair, Editor's Book Table, Editor's Drawer.

THE PROBE—We have just received the initial of this new Quarterly. Its object is the investigation of the use of stimulents and Narcotics and the social evils resulting therefrom, with a view to the discovery of methods of reform and cure. It is edited by Joseph Panish M. D. and issued from the Sanitarium Media Panna. Price $1,00 per year.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for May contains Whipping Children. How to manage men, Laying up Treasures, The Vegetarian Movement in England, Sonnet's on the Heart, the Brain, the Eye, the Ear, the Hand How shall we be clothed? The Faults of Factory Girls, Pompeii and its Baths, Functional Disease of the Heart, Recent Thoughts from Our Best Thinkers. In the Editorial Department we have, Experience of Vegetarians, Christ as a Physician, Results of Temperance (Mr. Felton's Prediction) Two Kinds of Thought, Claims of the Lifting Cure, The Siamese Twins, Remedy for Colic in Horses, Cure for Obesity, Treatment of Feeble Infants, Transfusion of Blood, Raising Opeum, Carbonic Acid in the Air. Miller, Wood & Co., Publishers 15 and 15 Laight Street New York.

THE LAND WE LOVE and the New Electic Magazine for May contains. Dominic Pim's Woodcock. Phineas Finn, the Irish Member. "They Desire a better Country." Little Barefoot. City Maid to Country Lover. Dr. Dabney's Reply to General Early. Berthold Auerbach. The Outcasts of Poker Flat. Waiting for the Tide. About women and Dress. About Beranger. The Seal for Virginia. Science, Discoveries, Inventions, Ect. The Haversack. Reviews. Miscellany. Ex Cathedra and Menn Du Mois. Published by Turnbull & Murdoch 54 Lexington Street Baltimore.

Do not Trifle with Danger.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object, under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any correspondent deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire of food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine; and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa. tf.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The Odd Fellows' celebration to day attracts much of the attention of the mercantile community, and there was but a small allowance on 'Change this morning. In seeds no change. Clover may be quoted at $8 50@9 25, timothy at $4 50, and flaxseed at $2 65@2 70 per bushel. The latter is very scarce, and is wanted by the crushers. There is nothing doing in flour, but prices have undergone no essential change; the home trade continues to confine the operations to the better grades, of extra family; sales of 800 barrels, chiefly Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, at $6 50@7 25 per barrel, including some Pennsylvania do do at $7 00@7 50, Ohio do do at $7 25@9 00, fancy lots at $10 00@12 00, extras at $5 75@6 50, and superfine at $5 00@6 50. Rye flour commands $7 00—7 25. In corn meal nothing doing.

The wheat market is quiet, the demand being confined to choice lots, which command full prices, while inferior lots are not wanted; sales of 2,000 bus at $1 70@1 75 for red, and $1 84@1 85 for amber. Rye is quiet and may be quoted at $1 45. Corn is less active; sales of 1,500 bus at 85c for Iowa, 83@84c for Western mixed, and 86c for high. Oats are steady at 74@76c for Western, and 65@70c for Pennsylvania. Whisky is steady at 90c@$1 for tax paid lots.

DIED.

April 22d, 1869, Eddie I. M. Shuck, infant son of George D. and M. J. Shuck, aged 11 months and 5 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, to Provide for the collection of State, County, Poor and Military Taxes in the county of Bedford, approved the 13th day of April, 1869, the undersigned will attend at the times and places below named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving such Taxes, for the year 1869:

Monday and Tuesday, May 24th and 25th, at Woodberry, for Middle Woodberry twp. and Woodberry Bor.

Wednesday, May 26, at Pattonsville, for South Woodberry.

Thursday, May 27, at Bloody Run, for Bloody Run Bor. and West Providence twp.

Friday, May 28, at Joseph Mortimore's for Snake Spring twp.

Monday, May 31, at Daniel Fletcher's store, in Monroe twp.

Tuesday, June 1, at Wm. Adams' mill, in Southampton twp.

Thursday, June 3, at Rainsburg, for Rainsburg Bor. and Colerain twp.

Friday, June 4, at D. A. T. Black's for East Providence twp.

Saturday, June 5, at Joseph Cessna's for Harrison twp.

Monday and Tuesday, June 7th and 8th, Mowry's mill, for Union twp.

Wednesday, June 9, at Pleasantville, for St. Clair twp.

Thursday, June 10, at St. Clairsville, for St. Clairsville Bor. and twp.

Friday and Saturday, June 11 and 12, at Schellsburg Bor. for Schellsburg Bor. and Napier twp.

Monday, June 14, at Bridgeport, for Londonderry twp.

Tuesday, June 15, at Bedford for Bedford Bor.

Wednesday, June 16, at Centerville, for Cumberland Valley twp.

Thursday, June 17, at Buena Vista, for Juniata twp.

Friday and Saturday, June 18 and 19, at Bedford, for Bedford twp.

Monday, June 21, at Saxton, for Saxton Bor.

Tuesday, June 22, at Stonerstown, for Liberty twp.

Wednesday, June 23, at Coledale, for Coledale Bor. and Broad Top twp.

Thursday, June 24, at Capt. Jno. Eicheiberger's, for Hopewell twp.

"All persons in said county who shall, on or before the 28th day of July, aforesaid, pay to the said Treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, shall be entitled to a deduction of 5 per centum thereon."

A schedule of all unpaid taxes on the 20th day of August next, will be made out and delivered to a Justice of the Peace for collection.

30apr4w I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

A SPLENDID FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The Subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Napier township, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of the Bedford and Bloomstown turnpike, seven miles west of Bedford and seven miles east of Schellsburg. About one half is cleared and under fence and the balance is well timbered. Thirty eight acres are in clover, and the balance in a good state of cultivation. The buildings are a large dwelling house, part stone, with back building, a good barn and other out buildings, also a new two story tenant house. The land is well supplied with never failing water. Persons desiring to examine the property can do so by calling on the subscriber at his residence on the premises. If not sold before the 8th of October next the property will be sold at public sale.

30aprom MARTIN REILEY.

CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS.

Our Mill wagon will deliver Flour, Feed, &c, every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Bedford, and receive grist. All work WARRANTED. Terms cash. Orders may be left at the mill or Hardware store of Hartley & Metzger.

30apr JOHN & WM. HARTLEY.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

New Advertisements.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL A WEEKLY PAPER,
D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
90, 92 & 94 GRAND ST., N. Y.,
Commenced, April 3d,
DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The Publishing House by which the present Journal is issued has been extensively engaged, for nearly half a century, in the work of promoting general education, and diffusing information among the people of the United States, through the medium of valuable books, in all the leading departments of knowledge. In further pursuance of this important object, and recognizing the increasing tendency of the public to cultivate the periodical form of literature, the publishers have engaged in the enterprise of a Weekly Journal, which they design to make worthy of the liberal patronage of the reading community.

Omitting ordinary news, and avoiding partisan advocacy, both political and sectarian, the JOURNAL will be devoted to general literature, to science, art, and education, and to the diffusion of valuable information upon subjects of public importance. It is intended to make use of all resources, original and selected, domestic and foreign, which can give interest and variety to its pages; and neither exertion nor expense will be spared to secure the aid of the best talent of the time. We abstain from the large profession and the parade of conspicuous names so common on these occasions, and trusting to the intelligence of the people, shall be content to let the Journal speak for itself.

The department of literature will embrace:—

Fiction, in the form of both serial Novels and short stories;
Essays upon Literary and Social Topics;
Sketches of Travel and Adventure;
Discussions upon Art, Books, and Kindred Themes;
Papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, whether of Town or Country; and
Poems by our foremost Poets.

Illustrations will form an important feature in the plan of the JOURNAL. Nearly every number will be accompanied by either an Illustrated supplement on some popular Theme, a Steel Engraving in the best style of the Art, or a large Cartoon engraved on wood.

No. 1.—Contains a Cartoon of the Grand Drive in the Central Park, a Spirited and Animated Scene.

No. 2.—Contains an Eight-Page Supplement of Underground Life and Mining, with 16 Illustrations.

No. 3.—A Steel Engraving of Noon on the Seashore, from a Picture by Kensett.

No. 4.—An Art Supplement, containing New York Illustrated with 13 Superb Illustrations.

No. 5.—A Superb Cartoon of the Levee at New Orleans.

Novelty, freshness, and continual change will be aimed at in this department. The illustrations will usually be valuable as works of art; those on steel, and the Cartoons, consisting of views of American scenery, by our most distinguished painters, and illustrations of character and life, by our foremost draughtsman. *They will be printed with extra care on separate sheets*, and may be either bound in the volume at the close of the year, or framed to hang upon the wall. *The JOURNAL, in this feature, will be unlike any other.*

Each Number of
APPLETONS' JOURNAL
CONTAINS
32 Pages of Reading Matter.
The Great Novel of
VICTOR HUGO,
ENTITLED
THE MAN WHO LAUGHS;
OR,
BY THE KING'S COMMAND,
Was begun in the first number.

Price 10 cents per No., $1 per annum, in advance.
For sale by all News Agents throughout the United States.
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A. M., 1864, S. 2.
CONSTITUTION
BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC AND
STRENGTHENING BITTERS
IN USE.
Also, a most delightful and exhilarating
MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.
A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.
CONSTITUTION BITTERS
CURE
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Bilious Diseases. They are the
Stomach Bitters of the Age.
They are prepared by
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.
S., B. & C., also prepare the
ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,
Which is the best
Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.
Sold by all Druggists.

ALISMA,
THE BEST
HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER
IN THE WORLD!
Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,
CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,
prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.
ALISMA IS THE BEST
The Cheapest, and most satisfactory
OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,
and should be used by every one who admires a
BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.
Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large, (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.
EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,
Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of
SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,
a splendid article for
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
and all diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GET THE BEST.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12
10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*
Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harper's Magazine.*
These three books are the *sum total of great libraries: the Bible, Shakspeare, and Webster's Royal Quarto.*—*Chicago Evening Journal.*
THE NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired.—*J. H. Raymond, L. L. D., Pres't Vassar College.*
The most useful and remarkable *compedium of human knowledge* in our language.—*W. S. Clark, President Mass. Agricultural College.*
WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $6.
The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary*, just the thing for the million."—*American Educational Monthly.*
"In Many respects, this Dictionary is the most convenient ever published."—*Rochester Democrat.*
"As a manual of reference, it is eminently fitted for use in families and schools."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"It is altogether the best treasury of words of *its size* which the English language has ever possessed."—*Hartford Press.*"
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield Mass. 30apr6t

New Advertisements.

SEWARD'S
COUGH CURE,
A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

This COUGH CURE has been tried for years, and the experience of
THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT
in the diseases above enumerated, have pronounced it to be a
SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE;
and at lest ONE BOTTLE should be kept in every family as a ready remedy. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on worthless medicine.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.,
who are also Proprietors of the Celebrated
CONSTITUTION BITTERS & ALISMA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe-guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It disolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopeless'y given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge.* Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price Address L. Q. C WISHART, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr6m

1869. SPRING IMPORTATION 1869.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
247 & 249 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET CRAPES,
SILKS AND SATINS,
ILLUSIONS, BLONDS,
LACES, RUCHES, NETTS AND VELVETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW BONNEIS AND LADIES HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SUNDOWNS AND SHAKER HOODS.
The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country and unequaled in choice variety which we offer at prices that will defy competition.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
16apr3m

NOTICE.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to Thomas Ritchey, either by Store, Book account or otherwise, will please call and settle. The notes are in the hands of James A. Mann Esq., and the Books are at the store of the subscriber. If not attended to by the 1st day of June, they will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
Bloody Run, Pa., April 27, 1869.
30apr4w REBECCA RITCHEY.

SHAMPOONING, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING.
I am determined to fight it out on this line all summer and will warrant entire satisfaction to all my patrons. I am also prepared to weave hair, make switches and curls on the shortest notice and most improved styles. Room on Juliana St., one door south of the Express Office.
23apr3m H. F. CRAWLEY.

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. | | | | D

Farm, Garden & Household.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

BY AUNT HATTIE.

Roasting meat. Many persons seem to suppose that it is an indifferent matter whether meat is cooked for a short or long time, provided only that it is cooked enough. I have often seen them place the meat for dinner in the oven as early as nine o'clock, making no distinction between beef, mutton, lamb, pork, chicken, goose, or duck, or three pounds, seven, or fifteen. They rightly consider that it is not necessary to watch, for a generous supply of water in the pan effectually prevents its burning. Now, there is as much difference between a piece of well-cooked or badly cooked meat, as between a loaf of good bread or bad bread, and perhaps more Meat of mature (and by mature I do not mean old) animals, such as beef and mutton, requires less time to cook than meat from immature animals, such as lamb and veal, which needs thorough cooking. The reverse is the case with poultry; all young poultry, such as spring chickens, young ducks, and green geese, take far less time than tough old fellows that can stand any amount of fire. Pork should always be well done. These few hints I throw out as a sort of key to the methods of roasting that I am about to give you. Another thing, mature meat should never be put into the oven until the latter is very hot, in order that the intense heat may quickly sear or shrivel the surface of the meat, which will prevent the juice from escaping. Never stick a fork or a skewer into a joint of meat while it is cooking, as the gravy will ooze out. It is obvious that where water is put into the pan, this quick searing of the surface cannot be effected. I think if advocates for water as an element in roasting would consider that it cannot be raised above a certain temperature, (its boiling point,) and that fat is susceptible of a much greater degree of heat, their scruples against grease as a roasting agent would be removed.

Roasting Beef.—A piece of beef to roast for my table must come from the sirloin or first or second cut. The third cut is near the shoulder, and is not as good as the others. A small portion of the shoulder-blade is taken with the third cut, which the butcher removes, and in its place neatly inserts a piece of fat, thereby deceiving the uninitiated; but it makes a poor roast. Epicures require that beef and mutton should be cooked rare. There is a great difference between raw and rare meat; raw meat inside of a roast will have a dark purplish color, while rare meat is of a delicate crimson. The plates should be very warm when rare meat is served. Allow no flour or fat in the gravy. Carrots chopped fine, turnips mashed, and whole potatoes and cabbage, are excellent with roast beef. I never mash potatoes for hot roast beef or mutton.

Roast Veal.—A loin of veal should be thoroughly cooked; a large piece will require three hours in a moderate oven. I should not put water in the pan for veal; a few slices of salt pork placed upon the top will improve the flavor, and will also serve to moisten or baste it.

Fillet or Veal.—This is cut from the thick part of the leg. Insert into the opening a stuffing made of crumbs of bread seasoned with summer savory, pepper and salt, and a little lemon juice, if convenient; tie around with a string, making the piece the shape of a small cheese. Never use sage or onions with delicate meat like veal. Roast thoroughly; make a brown gravy by adding flour and water to the exuded juice in the pan; serve with slices of lemon, and fried or boiled pork. The loin should be served also with pork and lemon, and flour should always be added to the gravy.

Lamb should be thoroughly cooked, but will require less time than veal or pork; when of a fine brown on all sides, you may conclude that it is done. Serve with mint sauce, made as follows: To one dozen leaves of spearmint chopped to a pulp, add two tablespoonsful of sugar and a half teacup of sharp vinegar. Lamb and green peas is the rule, but any vegetable nicely served will be acceptable.

Meat for Children.—Many persons consider meat injurious to children, but I allow my children a little beef or mutton whenever we have it for dinner, which is about four times a week; even the baby must have a piece as large as a finger, from which he pretty effectually extracts the juice. While I consider that meat in moderate quantities gives tone and vigor to the constitution, its indiscriminate use by children should be forbidden. My mother always gave her children milk and bread for breakfast, and bread and butter for tea. I reverse that order, giving them a few warmed up potatoes, and bread and butter for breakfast, with a bowl of milk and bread for supper. They are at table at breakfast and dinner, but not for tea.

Veal Pie.—Take a deep baking dish, and place some small pieces of veal in it, allowing any little bones to remain. The neck pieces may be used if desired. Nearly cover with water, and sprinkle with salt and pepper, adding little bits of butter. Cover with a paste, and bake. When the crust is done, open the oven door and let the pie remain an hour or more, to cook the meat. Is delicious eaten cold.

Minced Veal or Hash.—Take any cold veal which may be left from the roast, and cut up into very small pieces, but do not chop; cover with a water, adding a little pepper, salt and butter; bring to a boil, and thicken with a teaspoonful of flour. Toast a few slices of bread freed from crust, butter and place them around the dish, and pour the mince nicely in the centre. It is a most acceptable dish.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHEN TO BUY A FARM.—Very few persons seem to know that the months of June and July are the best in the year in which to look for the purchase of a farm. At this season one can judge whether the land can or does produce good crops, for if it is rich, the waving grass and grain will be ocular demonstrations of the fact; and if there is, according to the stereotyped assertion, an abundance of choice fruit, it can be seen at this time to the best advantage. The low lands will show whether they are really dry enough for pastures in summer, and the upland its capacity for withstanding a draught. If there are any mosquitoes about they will usually make their presence known at this time it ever, and by observing the children in the neighborhood one can readily determine whether the locality is a healthy one or otherwise. Summer is also a very good time to view the never failing spring and the trout pond near by, and a draught from the one and a lunch from the other are attractions which those who possess them seldom fail to bestow upon those who are likely to become purchasers. Even the weeds upon a farm will assist a man in determining its value, for if nothing but stunted ragweed and fivefinger are to be seen, then the land may be set down as poor indeed; but if burdocks and catnip abound it shows strength to produce crops of higher order.

The pasture and meadow, orchard and garden, all show what they are and what may be expected of them in these months; but earlier or later the aspect of things may change. In the spring the trees have not shown leaves, flowers, or fruit; the roads are muddy, if ever, and the distance from the railroad station to the farm appears to be much greater than it actually is, especially to a stranger. In autumn the leaves are turning yellow, the grain has been gathered, and the dry stubble is all that remains, and the fruits are nearly gone; still the air is fresh, and the landscape glowing with autumn tints; but the valuable properties of a farm, which are its products, are mainly out of sight, being stored in the barn, or in the proprietor's pocket.

Humorous.

MANY a fool who has had sense enough to get a good wife, lacks wit to know it.

To make a window blind—Fill it with bricks and mortar.

ARTEMUS WARD said that the man who wrote "I'm saddest when I sing," was a fool to sing much.

JOSH BILLINGS says, If you trade with a Yankee, steal his jack knife fust; for if he gets to whittling, you are gone in spite of thunder.

You talk of the selfishness of bachelors: why—there is not a married couple in existence who would not skin their dearest friends to make shoes for their children.

THE site of the garden of Eden is now settled definitely, for a placard has been dug up at the East, on which is painted this warning, "Keep off the grass—Adam."

WHAT nose is more brilliant than a toper's nose? Why, volcan-no's, to be sure. Pat remarks that the chief glow of each comes from the *crater*.

A SCENE in a Morris and Essex Railroad car: Fond Wife—"Let me see your paper a moment, dear." Husband—"Yes, as soon as we get to the tunnel.

AN English Judge, Baron Alderson, on being asked to give his opinion as to the proper length of a sermon, replied:—"Twenty minutes, with a leaning to the side of mercy.

A LADY teacher was endeavoring to impress upon her pupils the terrible effect of the punishment of Nebuchadnezzar, saying, "seven years he ate grass like a cow," when a boy asked: "did he give milk?"

EAR MARKS.—A lawyer once asked a Dutchman concerning a pig "in court."

"What ear-marks had he?"

"Vell, ven I first became acquainted mit de hock, he hab no ear-marks except a bery short tail."

AN Irishman, noticing a woman pass along the street, spied two strips pending from under the lady's cloak. Not knowing that these were styled sashes, and were hanging in the right place, he exclaimed, "Faith, ma'am, your gallasses are untied."

"How fortunate I am in meeting a 'rain-beau' in this storm," said a young lady who was caught in a shower the other day, to her beau of promise, who happened to come along with an umbrella. "And I," said he, gallantly, "am as much rejoiced as the poor Laplander when he has caught a 'rein deer."

A LADY in Bangor, Maine, hung her hoop skirt on a nail in her chamber, and a member of her household, while exploring the premises, was so unfortunate as to get his head caught therein, and being unable to extricate himself, soon expired. The name of the victim was Thomas Cat.

THE PALINDROME.—The palindrome is a line that reads alike backward and forward. One of the best is Adam's first observation to Eve:

"Madam, I'm Adam!"

Another is the story that Napoleon, when at St. Helena, being asked by an Englishman if he could have sacked London, replied:

"Able was I ere I saw Elba."

The latter is the best palindrome, probably, in the language.

A BROTHER being injured by another, came to Abbot Sidonius, told his story, and said "I wish to avenge myself, father." The abbott begged him to leave vengence to God; but when he refused, said, "Then let us pray." Whereon the old man rose, and said, "God, thou art not necessary to us any longer, that thou shouldest be careful of us; for we, as this brother says, both will and can avenge ourselves." At which that brother fell at his feet and begged pardon, promising never to strive with his enemy.

A well known physician of Burlington, Vt., driving into town on election morning, was met by a friend, who hailed him with the question if he had voted.

"Not yet," said the doctor; but I have been out all night after a voter. I got him too."

"When will he vote?"

"Oh, about twenty-one years from now."

"Ah—I see. Not bad. Well, look after him, and see that he votes right."

"No fear. He can't go wrong with the name he's got. His father is a Democrat, but when I told him he had got a boy, and asked him what he would name him, he said: 'Ulysses Grant, by thunder.' So he'll do."

JOSH BILLINGS.—If a man wants tu get at his aktual dimensions, let him visit a graveyard.

If any man wants to be an old bachelor, and get sick at a boarding tavern, and have a back room on the 4th story, and a red-haired chamber-maid bring his watergruel to him in a tin wash basin, I have alwus sed, and I stick to it yet, he has a perfeck right to do it.

When a man loses his health, then he fust begins to take care of it. This is good judgment. This is!

It is getting nowadaze, that if a man can't cheat in some way he isn't happy.

Success in life iz apt to make us forget the time when we wasn't much. It is so with the frog on the jump; he cant remember when he was a tadpole—but other folks can.

ADVANTAGE OF BEING POOR.—A poor man never has any taxes to pay. He can sit down and laugh the assessors to scorn, and read off the big appropriations made by councils with a feeling of indiscribable exhilaration.

A poor man can enjoy life. He lives in a rented house, and it needn't worry him to see it abused, and his equanimity need not be disturbed if it burns down.

A poor man can repose in the bosom of his family and know that there is no avaricious young man prowling around after any rich daughters.

Nobody wants the poor man to die; nobody is laying around in misery and impatience waiting for him to die; so as to absorb his funds.

Another thing—no poor man is ever worried by debt, for nobody will ever trust him, and when he does see a greenback he heartily enjoys it.

IN Wisconsin, an Indian woman died recently at the age of one hundred and twenty-three. She left a son who is ninety-seven years old.

The above "reminds us of a little story" lately narrated in our hearing, of a gentleman, who, in the course of his travles in the West, one day emerged from a neck of timber, and suddenly descried a country tavern, upon the porch of which, sat one of the oldest, white-haired men he had ever seen, and crying like a child. In answer to an inquiry as to the cause of his trouble he sobbed, out that "his father had just licked him." Upon entering the barroom, the traveler discovered another and much older man, behind the bar, whom he addressed: You seem to have some trouble here stranger; your son informs me that you have whipped him."

"Yes," rejoined the landlord, excitedly, "I could not avoid it—the young rascal was chasing his grandfather round a ten-acre lot, and stoning him. I had to interfere stranger.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT—

SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.

A beautiful lot of LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS.

DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOLS,

CONCENTRATED LYE, DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,

FANCY SOAPS,

A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,

A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUBE PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

☞ PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

REMOVED

TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. ap13 68

OUR NEW FAMILY SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellence is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE & BEAUTIFUL

It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, using either silk, twist, linen or cotton thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases, peculiar to the machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea however, can at best be given through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival machines before making a purchase A selection can then be made understandingly Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
1105 Chestnut Street.

C. LOYER, Agent, Bedford, Pa.
9oct 11m

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